

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SENATE.

The senate bill giving a premium of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Jennie Fremont was reported and placed on the calendar.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Among other amendments reported and agreed to were the following: increasing the appropriation for the subsistence of the Sioux and for the purposes of their civilization from \$650,000 to \$1,000,000.

The hours bill for the disposition of the Fort Ellis military reservation under the homestead law was passed, with amendment.

The committee on foreign relations reported a substitute for Pascoe's resolution calling on the president for information touching the arrest of A. J. Diaz in Cuba and it was agreed to.

In the house Iacey of Iowa, submitted the report of the committee on elections in the West Virginia contested election case of McGinnis vs. Anderson.

Discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed.

Frank of Missouri dwelt upon the importance of pending legislation to the business interests of the country.

Kelley of Kansas regarded the provision requiring that referees should be members of the legal profession as a gratification to the members of other professions.

Pool of Arkansas thought the bill unwise and impolitic.

Adams of Illinois, Catchings of Mississippi, Kerr of Iowa, Wilson of West Virginia, McAdoo of New York and E. B. Taylor of Ohio spoke in advocacy of the measure.

Outraite of Ohio criticized the method in which this important measure was being discussed, for it was not being considered. If properly amended he would support it.

Brockbridge of Kentucky also opposed the bill.

Lieutenant Colonel William E. Merrill corps of engineers, in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river, has submitted his annual report to the secretary of war.

Lightning struck four buildings at Stanton Friday night. The German Lutheran church was set on fire by the fluid, and nothing but the organ and seats were saved.

A dirt bank near Blair, in which a steam shovel was at work, caved down covering up a lot of machinery and tools. Fortunately the slide occurred when there was no one around except the watchman who was in a place of safety.

The corner stone of the Kearney cotton mill will be laid early in August and a celebration is being planned. It is proposed to invite the governor, state officials, prominent men, the editors of this state and surrounding states, and entertain them in royal style.

The Hemingford Headlight boasts that within thirty miles of that place lies the Pine Ridge country, which has been recently opened by rail, and that as a piece, natural scenery it will compare favorably with any in the west and is destined to become a favorite resort for tourists.

NEBRASKA.

The potato crop is reported to be below the average.

Government work on the Missouri river at Rulo is practically completed.

Commodious school houses are to be built at Inland and Spring Ranches.

Charles Morter, of Lyons, aged ninety-five, is the oldest citizen in Burt county.

The Odell Enterprise is kicking because weeds are allowed to grow on the street.

The Catholics of Rulo have let the contract for the foundation walls of a new convent.

The Modern Woodmen of Burwell have organized a camp with twenty charter members.

The Methodists in the vicinity of Jamestown, will build a new church on the Adriance farm.

The Rushville Standard mourns because one of its delinquent subscribers was arrested for selling mortgaged property.

A. F. Stevenson, an engineer of Stromsburg has invented a steam engine and proposes to make a fortune out of the patent.

The Kearney gait has taken to croquet. A series of championship games has just been played by leaders in social circles, for a silver cup.

Several opera houses on the Elkhorn railroad have been leased and a theatrical circuit formed including the towns of Chadron, Fort Niobrara, Long Pine and Norfolk.

A son of Jacob Long, living twenty miles north of Pawnee City, was struck with lightning while bringing a horse from pasture and instantly killed. The horse was also killed.

About forty citizens of Wisner enrolled their names as members of the Nebraska bankers and business men's association, for the purpose of opposing the prohibitory amendment.

The Long Pine chautauques commences August 2 and closes on the 18th. This institution is growing in favor and the programme for the summer meeting is an excellent one.

The Masons of Gordon last week celebrated the granting of their charter by holding a public installation of officers and entertaining about 200 of their brethren from Rushville and Chadron.

New hay is being brought to North Platte in liberal quantities, the price on baled being from \$6 to \$7 per ton. Considerable will be shipped west, the present market being Cheyenne and Laramie.

Material for the extension of the Short Line on west from O'Neill is being shipped out from Sioux City. As soon as the bridge across the Missouri is completed, regular trains will be put on.

Geo. W. E. Dorsey recently sent 102 pounds of mail matter through the North Bend postoffice to his farmer friends. It consisted of the reports of the commissioners of agriculture bound in book form.

Indications point to a warm campaign in Nance county. The Geoco Leader will begin the first installment of an "intensely interesting" picnic serial, which will be continued from week to week until finished.

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KANSASIN BRIEF.

The frame for the Christian church at Frankfort is up.

Some "never failing" springs at Blue Rapids have gone dry.

The Garfield University at Wichita is about to be sold to the Catholics.

One hundred and seventeen teachers are enrolled at the Oberlin Institute.

Marysville boasts the unusual sight of a rainbow by moonlight at 1 o'clock.

The farmers' alliance of Wilcox county will put a full county ticket in the field.

Cambridge, Cowley county, has no newspaper, but it has a good stone quarry.

The old soldiers, of Norton county hold a reunion in Norton, September 23 to 26 inclusive.

A mineral paint factory is running in full blast at Winfield and superiority is claimed and competition defied.

The republican congressional convention of the Third Kansas district will be held at Columbus, September 3.

Gophers around Dighton are so troublesome that Lane county commissioners offer 5 cents bounty on all killed.

The state veterinarian has been called to Blue Rapids to investigate a supposed case of glanders near that town.

Mrs. J. R. Spencer, aged twenty-two, wife of a bridge carpenter, of La Cygne, shot and killed herself Thursday. Despondent she was.

General Alexander D. McCook of Leavenworth, who was confined as brigadier general Saturday, has been called to Washington.

Wellington is reputed to be the best market for gardeners in Southern Kansas this year. They have plenty of salt to take in their "mass."

A raid on hammocks from the yards of residents in Wichita is the latest fad in the thieving line. Five hundred were stolen Saturday night.

About fifty applications for pensions have already been sent in by Norton county soldiers under the new law, and more are coming in every day.

They appreciate their minister at Geuda Springs. They fined him for fast driving the Fourth. It was a compliment to the pastor's horse.

Saturday injunctions were granted against four original package houses in Lawrence, but one was not discovered until after court had adjourned.

A slight rain fell around Parsons last night, but did no practical good. The ground is exceedingly dry, and great fears are entertained for the crops.

Mutterings of Canfield are heard in the district again. This time in connection with a position right behind the bat. The question is can Canfield?

It is very evident that "A. L. Mason" is trying to steal the reputation of "the liveliest thing afloat on the Missouri river" from Leavenworth's pontoon bridge.

There was a good opening for an original package house in Ottawa a short time since, but the agent went through the opening and took the opening with him.

A chart showing the rainfall for the week ending July 3, prepared by chancellor Snow, of the state university, shows that 75 of the 100 counties had rain, mostly in good amounts.

In a fight at Horton, Abner Murphy, a seissor grinder, cut William Wilson, seriously wounding him. Murphy made his escape and was seen at Hiawatha yesterday. Both had been drinking.

If there is anything more than another flat Arkansas City points with pride to, it is her canal and standpipe. One furnishes excellent power, and the other the purest prohibition beverage.

Two years more and the seventeen year locusts will be due again. The Anthony Republican suggests an antilocus bill for the legislature. It surely would succeed just as all prohibition does.

The Norton Courier speaks of a hated contemporary as "a malicious calumniator and blackmailer, a miserable speculator on his sycophantry, a cowardly timeserver, a plausible enemy and a cold-blooded friend."

John Brown brought some apples to this city this week, and the business men would not buy them at any price. Great town this is when a farmer can't sell his produce at any price. —Marysville True Republican.

The Norton Champion gives the details of a murder on the Solomon. Jo Murphy, aged thirty-five, was shot by his father-in-law, named Mudgett, during a quarrel over the possession of a pony. The jury brought a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Gov. Humphrey has offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest and conviction of each of the murderers of John S. Frazier, of Chautauqua county. The county commissioners offer \$1,000 for each, and it is supposed that twenty-five persons are implicated.

Gold, silver and lead have been discovered in the hills along the Walnut river near Winfield, and expert miners are at work, hoping to develop a bonanza. The citizens are not making any noise about the little maker of a gold mine, but confidently believe they've got it by a round majority.

Athletic Girls.

When we meet boys and girls, especially girls, outside a gymnasium, we wonder if that sort of training is doing them good. Certainly there are no visible evidences; they walk along as meekly as lambs, and I have yet to see a girl or woman jump on or off a street car or spring over a muddy crossing, though so many girls can do more than that in a public hall before thousands of spectators. In seeing those young women exercising with Indian clubs I wondered how any one could be ungraceful if such a drill as that were possible; why girls do not carry themselves better than they do, and if I had ever met these limber and graceful creatures in the street. The young woman who jumped over horizontal bars and swung herself like acrobats, head downward, showed that proper training might develop any woman into a model of athletic grace.

It has been scorn and reproach for women that they could not climb a stone wall or run up stairs without losing their breath, but all things are possible under this training, and, in spite of petticoats, no gymnasium pupil can now hesitate to go down a fire escape nor to cross a field occupied by cows if a too inquiring disposition. —Boston Herald.

An Old Writer.

Probably the oldest living authoress in this country is Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, who was very prominent before the war, not only as a writer but as a lecturer. Although she is still a contributor to one of the literary weeklies, both in prose and verse, her name is rarely seen elsewhere, and the general impression doubtless is that she has passed away. The standards of criticism are so different now from what they were thirty years since that her work—poems, novels, tragedies and miscellanies—would not be ranked nearly so high as formerly.

Born at what is now Cumberland, Me.—her maiden name was Prince—she was married at 16 to Seba Smith, author of the once famous Maj. Jack Downing letters. She became a widow some twenty years ago and has been living most of the time since at the small town of Hollywood, N. C., near the coast, where at 84 she is in excellent, vigorous health. She was one of early advocates of woman's rights, speaking on the subject in all the larger cities, and contributing various articles to the magazines of the day. "Woman and Her Needs," published forty years ago attracted much attention and elicited warm commendation. Mrs. Smith has witnessed extraordinary changes in the republic and has survived nearly all of her contemporaries, many of whom occupied exalted positions in her youth and have now passed into oblivion.—Exchange.

The Bogus Coffee Industry.

One of the rising industries of Philadelphia is the bogus coffee industry. An enterprising protected manufacturer of that city has discovered a process by which an excellent imitation of the coffee berry can be made for flour. The flour is reduced to dough, the dough is run through a machine which molds it into coffee grains and the grains are baked until they assume a coffee color. In its "circular to the trade" this enterprising firm assures the dealer that he "can safely mix fifteen per cent of the substitute with genuine coffee," that he can largely increase his profits and his transactions with the firm will be treated with the "strictest confidence." With the proper amount of protection here is an industry that might be developed into large proportions. At present, on the ground that it is not grown in this country, coffee is free, but if McKinley sees that a bogus coffee industry can be established with a protective tariff he will undoubtedly revise his bill and put a duty on foreign coffee.—Chicago Herald.

About Women's Feet and Shoes.

The shoe dealer does not exist who does not know the woman with a number five foot who "wears a number three shoe." She is the bane of clerks who are green in the shoe business, but the old hands know her well. She is sharp, and the dealer who tries to palm off a shoe with the size altered to suit her demands must needs be cautious and thorough in his work. She has "caught on" to the fact that the size is marked on the lining as well as on the sole, and after satisfying herself that the shoe fits perfectly she scrutinizes the sole and the lining most carefully to assure herself that the unscrupulous salesman is not palming off shoes of a larger size. A western dealer has most thoroughly overcome this little difficulty by an ingenious method. He stipulates that all goods bought shall be without size marks on the sole. The mark inside is erased or blotted out, and a size sign placed on the sole with pen and ink. This is perfectly intelligible to the salesman, but is passed over by the customer as a cost mark and never questioned.—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Eccentric Michiganian.

Julius M. Case of Marquette, Mich., who died suddenly at the Victoria hotel Thursday from the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain, says a London cablegram to the New York Sun, was very popular among his friends, although he cultivated one or two amusing eccentricities to a degree that was somewhat objectionable to the British. One of Case's fads was his collection of walking sticks of all manner of odd and bizarre patterns. The more grotesque a stick was that he saw in a shop window the surer he was to buy it. One of his sticks had the head of a bulldog, life size, and Case would calmly carry it in the street, unmindful of the fact that every passer-by stopped to look at him. Another cane had the head of a monkey, which when a spring was touched stuck out its tongue and winked its eyes, and Case was fond of walking down Piccadilly with it under his arm, blinking and tolling its tongue; while he appeared absolutely unconscious that he was attracting attention. Others of his sticks contained perfume fountains, jack-in-the-box whistles, and similar instruments of torture.

Case's favorite cane, however, was one that served as a sign in umbrella shops. It was something like five feet long, had a buckhorn handle six inches in length. With this small tree it was Case's delight to go out in Pall Mall and Piccadilly in search of dudes. Whenever he found a glided youth carrying a walking stick by the ferrule end, with its handle downward, after the fashion affected by the London washer, Case would take his big stick by

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Adventures On The Plains.

Early in March, 1867, a party of friends, all old buffalo hunters, now living and prominent citizens of Wichita and Grand Bend, in Kansas, were camped in Paradise valley, then a famous rendezvous of the animals they were after. One day, when out on the range stalking, and widely separated from each other, an awful blizzard came up. Three reached camp without much difficulty, but he who was the furthest away was fairly caught in it, and night coming on was compelled to resort to a method frequently employed by persons lost on the plains. Luckily he soon found a superannuated bull that had been abandoned by the herd, and killing him, took out the viscera, and himself crawled inside the huge beast, where he lay comparatively comfortable until morning, the storm having cleared off and the sun shining brightly. But when he attempted to get out found himself a prisoner, the immense ribs of the creature having frozen together and locked him up as tightly as if he were in a cell. Fortunately his friends, who were searching for him and firing off their rifles—which he heard and yelled out to them—discovered and released him from his peculiar predicament.

At another time two old plainsmen were away up the Platte among the foot hills hunting buffalo and they, as is generally the case, became separated. In an hour or two one killed a fat young cow and leaving his rifle on the ground went up and commenced to skin her. While busily engaged in the work he suddenly heard, right behind him, a suppressor sort of a snort and looking around saw to his dismay a monstrous grizzly ambling along in that animal's characteristic manner within a few feet.

In front, only a few rods away, there happened to be a clump of scrubby pines and he incontinently made a break for them climbing into the tallest in less time than it requires to write it. The bear deliberately ate a hearty meal, and when he had satiated himself, quietly lay down alongside of the carcass and went to sleep, keeping one eye probably on the hunter corralled in the tree. In the early evening his partner came to the spot, killed the bear, which, full of buffalo, was sluggish and unwary, and became an easy victim, and the unwilling prisoner came down from his perch. The last time I saw him he told me he still had the bear's hide, which he kept as a memento of his foolishness in separating himself from his rifle, a thing he had never done before nor since, and which no hunter should be guilty of.—Henry Inman, in Harper's Weekly.

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the extreme tip, holding it up with elbow akimbo, put a small eyeglass with a black rim in his eye, and ranging himself about two feet in the rear of his victim follow him until he reversed his case or got into a cab to escape his tormentor. If the helpless masher attempted to tire his pursuer out, the Michigan man, never looking to right or left, and with impassive countenance and solemn mien would follow the other from Illegent street to Hyde park, or until a more exaggerated specimen of the genius was flushed. So regularly did Case avail himself of this amusement that he became, during his three or four months' stay in the metropolis, quite a well-known figure in several prominent thoroughfares, and tales of his persecution of the mashers have more than once appeared in the London newspapers. His wife was with him at his death, but his four children were at his home in Michigan. He was the son of a former lieutenant governor of Michigan, and was graduated from Ann Arbor university. He leaves a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000, and his life was insured for \$250,000. Mrs. Case has sailed for America with her husband's body.

Marvels of Surgery.

To open the skull and penetrate the brain is not so common a surgical feat that it has ceased to be a wonder. Indeed such an operation performed at the Roosevelt hospital has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession. The patient, who is a physician, was thrown from his carriage last fall, striking heavily upon his head. He was removed to his home, where, upon examination, no external evidence of fracture of the skull was found. Later paralysis of the entire right side of the body was developed and with it a complete inability to express his thoughts in the course of time the paralysis of the leg gradually disappeared until the patient could move it satisfactorily, but the paralysis of the arm persisted, as well as the inability to speak. After several months, and while in this helpless and well-nigh hopeless condition, the patient was brought to this city. The physicians who examined him concluded that the trouble was due to pressure on the brain, especially on that part of it which governs the faculty of speech, and that this pressure was probably caused by a clot of blood, resulting from the rupture of a blood vessel within the skull cavity at the time of the injury.

Acting upon this belief it was decided to open the skull, lay bare the surface of the brain and remove the cause of pressure if possible. To determine from the outside of a man's head the precise spot in the brain which governs any particular faculty or function is obviously a difficult task. After carefully mapping out the head by the most delicate measurements the spot corresponding to the center of speech in the brain was found. Then the patient having been rendered unconscious by ether, the surgeon, after the preliminary incision of the scalp, removed by means of a trephine a round disk of bone immediately over the spot indicated, somewhat enlarging with cutting forceps the opening thus made. The outer delicate membranes covering the brain was now brought into view. Beneath it lay a large, dark mass of clotted blood, extending down into the substance of the brain. The clot was carefully removed, when the effect of its pressure was clearly perceived in the impoverished circulation of the part. The wound was then dressed with every precaution and the patient was permitted to recover from the operation. The following night, for the first time after his injury, the patient was able to say "Yes" and "No." The condition of his right arm was also improved, and it is believed that he will eventually recover. As a rule mutes are born deaf, but sometimes severe diseases in infancy destroy completely the sense of hearing. Under these circumstances even a partial recovery of hearing is extremely rare. A girl who is now nineteen completely lost her hearing when three years old through an attack of cerebrospinal meningitis, and in consequence was brought up as a deaf mute, attending until recently the school of the deaf and dumb asylum at Fordham. Coming to New York this spring she was placed under treatment with bright hopes of benefit. Her physicians ascertained that the delicate, nervous apparatus of the internal ear was still sound, and the case would have been hopeless. Under appropriate treatment, combined with dilatation of the middle ear by inflation, improvement was soon noticed. In a month the young woman heard the tinkling of a watch held twenty inches away and conversation at a distance of ten feet, and then she began learning how to talk. A month later she could hear a watch at a distance of five feet and conversation across the room.